

# SPORTS

## New meets ahead for Soviet and Indian athletes

Two years ago the first protocol was signed in Moscow on sports cooperation between the USSR Sports Committee and the Department of Sport of the Government of India. Its term of operation expires this year. On June 2 a delegation of the Soviet Sports Committee led by its Chairman Maret Gramov will fly out to India. Recently he told our correspondent:

Our goal is to sign a new protocol for 1985-86, which would help considerably intensify cooperation in sport. All proposals by our Indian partners were scrutinized and all ours requests were considered.

The two years will see contests and training sessions in many sports, like field hockey, wrestling, football, basketball, badminton and chess — all very popular sports in India.

At the same time the protocol provides for competitions in some sports which are fairly backward in the country, but the Department of Sport of the Government of India is working hard to bring them up to date and hopes to support from Soviet specialists. These sports include boxing, athletics, gymnastics and rhythmic exercises, winter polo and weightlifting. Also there will be a wider exchange of coaches, scientists and methodologists. The USSR Sports Committee will give full assistance in enrolling Indian specialists at six-month courses for representatives of developing nations at the Moscow Institute of Physical Culture.

Starters of all are participants in the 16th sports orienting contest in the USSR State TV and Radio Committee prizes. It was held in the Moscow Krylatskoye Olympic sports complex grounds for the first time. Youthful and adult Russians competed in courses ranging from three to twelve kilometres. The event showed the mounting popularity of this sport, which, in short, is the ability in the shortest possible time to reach several test points in the shortest possible time.



The first moments after a victorious finish... Nelly Yefremova and Irina Slobomkova asched the allsof koyak title at the championship held on the Krylatskoye Olympic Rowing Canal. They won the 500 koyak pair. Yefremova, a Moscow college student, also went up to pick up the koyak eagle and the koyak four titles.

Photo by Mikhail Dyshlyuk

## MINI-OLYMPICS

The World's first ever mini-Olympics has ended in the Republic of San Marino in Cyprus or Monaco. To his address to them IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch justly stressed that such events promote world democracy, the cause of peace and cooperation among peoples. It may well be, he told the "Corriere della Sport", that athletes from small states in other parts of the globe might follow this good example.

## CAPTAIN BRINGS VICTORY

The USSR has won the first world Polish draughts cup in two years' time in Cyprus or Monaco. To his address to them IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch justly stressed that such events promote world democracy, the cause of peace and cooperation among peoples. It may well be, he told the "Corriere della Sport", that athletes from small states in other parts of the globe might follow this good example.

Iceland dominated the games. The "Icelandic Gullvöru", as they were called by "Corriere della Sera" paper, picked up 32 medals, 21 of them gold.



Photo by Sergei Proskov

## On September 2 in Moscow

A new world chess title match between Soviet Grandmasters Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov will begin in Moscow on September 2, FIDE president Florencio Campomanes said on May 29 in Madrid.

After studying a request from Moscow and other bidding for staging the match — Moscow and London — I decided to give preference to the capital of the Soviet Union, he stressed. The match will have no more

Preparing for his forthcoming match with Karpov, Kasparov, now playing in the Bundesliga match of six games vs. Robert Hübner of West Germany.

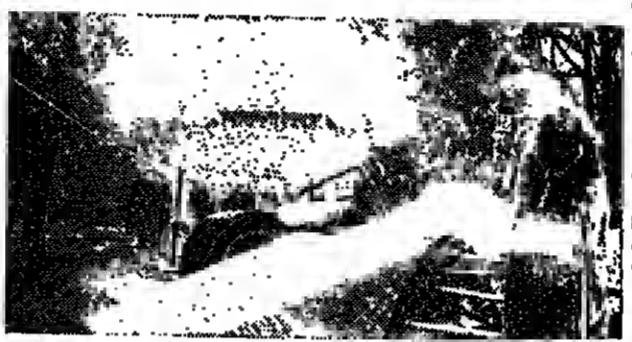
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## THE 2,000th GOAL OF THE LEADERS

The central match of the last round was in Kiev between local Dynamo and Spartak, which for the first time this season attracted 100,000 viewers. The hosts won 2-0. Both goals were scored by candidates to the national team Belanov, and the second one was the 2,000th in the entire history of the Kiev club. Now they have the most victories in the championship — eight

and notted the most 22 goals. They are leaders. Spartak suffered their first defeat and is in fourth place.

Now there is an interest in the championship until July 1 on June 5 the USSR will meet in Copenhagen Denmark leaders of the sixth European group, in a world cup elimination game.



It is easy to understand the interest shown by boys in this country: you don't see and touch such things every day. The car is an exhibit in the Physical Culture and Sport pavilion at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow. Its main theme is athletes in struggle for peace. Soviet sports organizations are members of 80 international sports associations and have established contacts with 80 countries and 1100 cities in the world.

Photo by Gennady Goryainov

## FOOTBALL TRAGEDY... MORE THAN 40 DIED

Meeting English Liverpool in the final of the European Champion Cup in Brussels, Italian Juventus won 1-0, with the French player Michel Platini, now with this club, utilizing a penalty kick in the 57th minute.

That was the 30th final of the most honorary European football club competition, but instead of a festive it was struck by tragedy.

Rampaging English football fans actually broke into pieces the stadium that hosted the game. As a result more than 40 people died while more than 350 others were taken to hospital. This delayed the game for one and a half hours. Seeking refuge from the English hooligans,

Juventus fans stampeded on the pitch, and for a long time the Italian police failed to react.

When the game resumed, interest in it was entirely lost. History will remember this match as yet another football tragedy caused by English fans rather than a great game.

Brazilian fans once again football the most beautiful in the world. But of 160,000 fans there were 100,000 who had a hand in turning it into a terrible spectacle. The Brazil game will leave many sadistic football fans disappointed, and this feeling will stay for a long time.

Answering journalists' questions, Committee members and experts underlined the dangerous consequences of a conflict and criticized the theory of using nuclear weapons as a political instrument. They exposed the scientifically groundless US plan to build a strike space weapons, and underscored the consequential gravity of the attempt to disrupt the strategic parity. Soviet scientists believe that the creation of these space weapons is aimed at achieving the potential force for a first strike.

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# THE WORLD

## LEBANESE AND SYRIAN PRESIDENTS AGREE OVER A SETTLEMENT IN LEBANON

Beirut. Bilateral talks have been held by the Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and the Lebanese President Amin Gemayel in Damascus. The two leaders examined the security problems in the country and the cessation of the clashes between the Amal militia and the Palestinians in West Beirut. In view of this they discussed immediate Syrian participation to providing security in Lebanon. Addressing a press conference, President A. Gemayel said that the Syrian units stationed in the east and north of Lebanon will, together with the Lebanese army, be able to set up special detachments responsible for the fulfilment of the security plan. Beirut newspapers say there are to be joint forces which will collect weapons from units of different factions and in the Palestinian camps. They will also maintain law and order throughout the country.

## Egypt and Israel review their relations

Cairo. For the third time this year, Egypt has held talks here with Israel to discuss the entire range of relations between the two countries. A US delegation has also attended the talks. As on the two previous occasions the talks have produced no results.

At the same time the present round was different in some ways, as the third party at the talks — Washington — has re-

## DUARTE VIOLATES AGREEMENTS

Mexico City. Dialogue is the only means for a political solution of the conflict and for achievement of peace in El Salvador, say the two leading rebel groups in El Salvador in their communiqués broadcast by the radio station, Venceremos.

The communiqué sharply criticizes the manoeuvrings taken by the ruling regime led by Napoleon Duarre who portrays himself as a champion of dialogue and who in fact has declined

three appeals by the rebel forces to resume the negotiations started in October last year.

The Duarre regime is violating the agreement reached during the two previous meetings on humane treatment of prisoners, on the work of the commission set up to continue the dialogue, on the involvement of diverse sections of the public into the debate and finally, the agreement to hold a new meeting.

## FRANCOIS MITTERRAND CRITICAL OF THE AMERICAN SDI PROGRAMME

Paris. The French President Francois Mitterrand has again levelled criticism at the American plans to deploy strike weapons in outer space, a programme into whose implementation the Washington press corps unclear and pointed out that the USA is seeking French participation in the American plans to militarize outer space.

The French President has said that the so-called "strategic de-



Nikolai ZABORIN

## June 6: three years after

Three years after the start of the Israeli aggression Lebanon looks destroyed, devastated and yet standing. Its ground.

Not a single bomb was dropped on Israel, but it looks an altogether different nation now — a doubt-filled society. As it was pointed out by a commentator of the American CBS TV network, many Israeli believe that the invasion of Lebanon has turned out to be a disaster for Tel Aviv.

And yet it was not solely an Israeli war — it was in a large measure prompted by Washington's Jewish assistance, which spiraled after the "strategic cooperation" agreement was signed in December 1981. Israel then ordered additional tanks, missiles, guns and ammunition worth three billion dollars, the purpose of which became clear half a year later.

Did Washington know what was brewing? For a long time American leaders, including former US Secretary of State Alexander Haig, claimed that the USA did not even suspect Tel Aviv's intentions. Recently this version was given the lie, and the light on it was shed by none other than Samuel Lewis, for eight years the American ambassador to Lebanon. Late last May, a few days before his post, he brought the hitherto unknown facts into the open. According to the ambassador,

already on December 4, 1981, Ariel Sharon, then Israeli Minister of Defense, unveiled to Phillip Habib, US presidential emissary, plans for a large-scale invasion of Lebanon right up to Beirut. The aggression, which started on June 6 the following year, coincided with these plans in nearly all its essentials. The talk of Washington's "ignorance" and "incompetence" turned out to be a big lie. It is clear now that its complicity in the barbarity from the very start was even more profound than earlier thought. Now Washington's all-round diplomatic support for Tel Aviv and the two countries' subjugating "peace agreement" — backed up by American aircraft carriers and marine landing in Beirut — appeared in a different light: the war in Lebanon was also an American war.

The aggressor's goals had a strategic nature. First, it dealt a serious blow to the Palestinian and the anti-Arab liberation movement standing in the way of the expansionist designs of the USA and Israel. The destruction of the PLO would also have weakened its influence on the people. The PLO would also have been destroyed by the Israeli army finally pull out, depriving it of the halo of "invincibility".

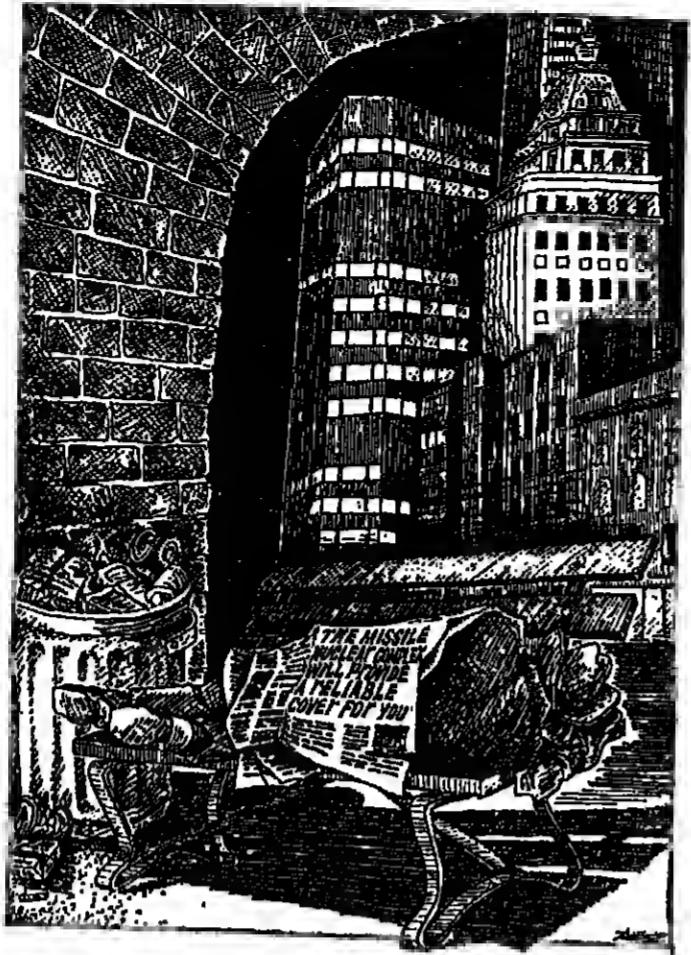
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Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

## GROUNDLESS CHARGES

Brussels. At the international press conference held yesterday in the Belgian capital, three lawyers from the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), J. Clonis and G. Gitter of Brussels, pointed serious infringements out during the investigation of the case in which the accused is the Bulgarian citizen Sergei Anev.

The three lawyers analysed many of the documents made by the Turkish All Ages and their relatives, given to the press conference, was distributed by an International Commission set up by IADL to study the "Anev case". The report relates of Anev's testimony and criticizes the ordinary actions taken by the Italian court against the Bulgarian citizen.

A group of American military advisors is training special troops in Costa Rica to suppress so-called subversive and terrorist activities. The Uruguayan weekly, "Iguazú", reports that the punitive troops are being trained on an airbase in Costa Rica which once belonged to the Nicaraguan dictator Somosa. It is thirty kilometres away from the Nicaraguan border.

A resolution in support of the forthcoming World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow has been adopted by the Massachusetts (USA) legislative assembly.

Schools in a disastrous condition, there is chronic deficit of the simplest equipment and textbooks, and gross insufficiency of qualified teaching staff. This gloomy picture of Polish Government schools is drawn in a report presented by inspectors of the Education and Science Department after visiting 36 educational establishments in Britain. The report states that the decline in the national education system will become irreversible if urgent measures are not taken.

More than 3,000 killed, 100,000 wounded, flooded cities and villages — such are the tragic consequences of the heaviest cyclone in the past 15 years, which swept over the territory of Bangladesh.

According to the UN, published in the Belgian edition, there were 12.6 million people in work in the European Market countries by the end of April. The worst moment situation is in Ireland, Belgium, Holland and Italy.

According to the Israeli defence ministry the hostilities in Lebanon claimed the lives of 660 and injured nearly 4,500 men and officers. Israeli press reports indicate that 4,000 servicemen deserted and many of them got prison sentences. Over 20 percent of the invaders in Lebanon became mainly 21 servicemen committed suicide. Any of these figures is unprecedented in the history of the nation.

The catastrophic plummeting of Israeli prestige in the world and new phenomena of crises in the ailing economy are no less dismal effects of operation "Gulliver". Lebanon is a lesson to the aggressor, a constant reminder that the real aim of the American-Israeli alliance is not the search for peace but dismantling and subjugating the Arabs. But it is also a reminder of the fact that the law and international support and solidarity will always be on the side of peoples fighting for the ideals of freedom, independence and justice.

The raiding wave of occupation laid bare the gaping wounds. Scores of thousands of the Lebanese and Palestinians — so far as of them civilians — were killed or injured by the invaders. Much damage was done

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## Round the Soviet Union

• A MOTOR VEHICLE WITH THE SERIAL NUMBER OF 9,000,000 HAS COME OFF THE MAIN CONVEYER OF THE VOLGA MOTOR WORKS IN TOGLIATTI. At the beginning of the year the workers of the plant turned out 2,000 cars above plan.

• THE PROSPECTS OF USING LASER TECHNOLOGY HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED BY THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE ALL-UNION CONFERENCE — THE USE OF LASERS IN MEDICINE, HELD IN YEREVAN, CAPITAL OF ARMENIA (A TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC). For large-scale introduction of lasers in medicine, it is envisaged to set up a wide network of specialized all-Union, republican and regional centres, where, apart from research, medical workers will be taught the progressive methods of using lasers.

• METRO BUILDERS IN BAKU, CAPITAL OF AZERBAIJAN (A TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC), HAVE COMPLETED THE DIGGING OF A TRACK SIDE TUNNEL WHICH LINKS FOUR POINTS OF THE SECOND SECTION OF THE METRO. Now under construction, finishing touches are being put on the new stations. The second section, to go into operation this year, will make it possible to more than triple the length of the lines, which now stands at nearly 19 kilometres.

• THE ONE-MAN EXHIBITION OF NIKOLAI YUKAGIR, THE FIRST YUKAGHIR (ONE OF THE SMALL NORTHERN ETHNIC GROUPS) MEMBER OF THE USSR ARTISTS UNION, HAS OPENED IN CHERKSY SETTLEMENT, THE ARCTIC REGION. In his drawings the original artist glorifies the northern people, their difficult everyday work. The exhibition is being displayed for the first time in the native land of the gifted artist, the main theme of whose creative work is tundra and its people.

• "FRICTION, TEAR AND WEAR AND LUBRICANTS" — THIS WAS THE THEME OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE recently held in Tashkent — the capital of Uzbekistan (a Soviet republic in Central Asia). Along with Soviet researchers it was attended by prominent scientists from Great Britain, Hungary, the GDR, the USA, France, the FRG, Czechoslovakia and other countries. On the programme of the conference were more than 400 reports on topical issues of tribology — science of friction. A number of the submitted papers dealt with the findings of joint research by Soviet and foreign scientists into the problems of tear and wear resistance of machines and mechanical gears.



The skiers on their way to the North Pole.



## 'KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA' —

### A NEWSPAPER FOR THE YOUTH

In spring 1979, seven members of a skiing expedition set off from Honfleur's Island for the north and later reached the North Pole. This was the first successful attempt to reach the Pole on skis.

The expedition was sponsored by the youth newspaper, "Komsomolskaya Pravda", it has a circulation of 13 million 700 thousand copies, which testifies to its unflagging popularity among the young people in this country. A few days ago the paper celebrated its sixtieth birthday. An indicator of interest in the "Komsomolka", as it is affectionately called by subscribers, is the large number of letters addressed to its editorial office. Last year, its editors received 285 thousand of them.

At various times, "Komsomolskaya Pravda" concentrated on issues like the positive reactivation of the economy, the reclamation of fellow

lands in the east, the building of new towns in Siberia and the construction of the Baikal-Amur Railway — projects in which the young were the most active and direct participants. During World War II, the newspaper had 30 on-the-spot editorial offices operating at munitions factories, in the mines, and on collective farms. Today, such posts have been attached to many places which have been proclaimed youth projects. The paper has hundreds non-staff correspondents like schoolchildren, college students and workers.

Younger subscribers to the newspaper are interested in the arts, athletics, family life, economy and politics, etc. It has a number of permanent columns like "The Young Family Club", "Dialogue", and "Club for the Curious". Almost each issue has a story about the problems and experiences of youth movements in other countries. "Komsomolskaya Pravda" has twenty staff correspondents abroad.

Soviet specialists have designed this country's most powerful high-speed hydraulic breaker of the Sibir-3M type. It weighs 100 tonnes. The machine, made jointly by specialists at the Tyumenkombinat, the giddropers and designers of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, will be shipped to the Moscow experimental factory of high-speed and hard alloys.

A new characteristic of the installation is that it has no additional hammer or block. It has two huge metal blocks moving towards each other at high speed, with the workpiece attached to one of them. Their collision releases a large amount of energy sufficient to give the workpiece the required shape in fractions of a second. This short time is enough to heat the metal workpiece to one thousand degrees and even higher so that the needed plasticity would be retained.

A dry cargo carrier named "Komsomolskaya Pravda". • The popularity of "Komsomolskaya" corresponds to Vasily Peshkov as a journalist can only vie with his ability as the host of the television series, "Wildlife".

Photos by Sergei ABAZA

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### RENOVATION OF POWER STATIONS

Today, the Soviet power engineering has thermal power stations (TPS) as the backbone for its operations, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

Their share in the production of electricity stands at nearly 70 per cent of all the electricity in this country. At the same time, many of their power generating units need radical modernization. That is why, apart from building new TPSs on cheap coal from the Kuzbass and Ekbastuz coal fields, the country's energy programme in the '80s provides, at the very first stage in its implementation, dismantling and modernization of obsolete and inefficient power stations.

Typically, over the nine years between nationwide censuses of 1970 and 1979 the number of people in Siberia and the Far East grew by 11 per cent, specifically by 34 per cent in the Tyumen Region, 32 per cent in the Magadan and Kamchatka regions, and by 28 per cent in the Yakut ASSR, given less than 0.6 per cent

in 1970 to reach 1,340,000 million kilowatt-hour compared with 1,294,000 million in 1960.

### WHY MIGRATION GROWS?

This country is witnessing more internal, interrepublican population migration due to the development of new, primarily eastern regions, a new distribution of productive forces, the rallying of efforts of republics for solving oil-Union economic problems, the growing division of labour among them and acceleration of their economies, development of transport, etc. writes the KOMMUNIST magazine. At the same time an important factor of growing migration is the internationalization of Soviet democracy, ruling out any national discrimination against members of society and ensuring their full equality throughout the country's territory. All this favours a mass, regulated movement of people and their families to rapidly developing areas in various republics.

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general population growth in the Russian Federation. Interestingly, the number of residents in ten autonomous districts in the Federation's north and east went up 38 per cent.

### LASER CENTRE SET UP

Today, lasers are used to cut, drill, and weld super-hard alloys, tailor clothes, fry our meat, paint, probe the moon, and help in most sophisticated surgical operations.

What other jobs have been assigned to quantum generators of light? The newspaper PRAVDA writes that there are plans to design laser systems which, in complex with conventional metal-working equipment, including robotized machining centres, will help to solve the solution of the important task — to create highly readjustable automated products. In order to do this, the USSR Academy of Sciences has set up a design bureau, the USSR Ministry of Aviation, the All-Union Copyright Office, the release of the USSR Karl Marx University, and the USSR Karl Marx University. Both our people and our foreign interests in coming to the development of railways. He stressed the importance of the railway

## Places to visit

# Moscow Literary Museum



The ancient building pictured here is the Moscow State Literary Museum — a centre for the study of classical and Soviet literature.

Founded fifty years ago, the museum has its original collections coming from personal archives of Fyodor Dostoevsky, Anton Chekhov and Alexander Pushkin. There were also items from the exhibition, "Twenty Years of Vladimir Mayakovsky's Poetry", which was prepared by the poet himself.

At present the collection consists of more than half a million works of literature, art, objects and items of everyday life in different epochs.

The museum has in its stocks more than forty thousand rare books. It has, for instance, publications made by the 10th-century and 11th-century Russian printer Ivan Fyodorov.

Among the items are autographs of major writers, their books and diaries, correspondence, personal objects, portraits and photographs.

## Guide to Soviet Railways published in Switzerland

This book has appeared in a volume series, "Soviet Railways in Switzerland", printed by the Swiss Publishers in Switzerland. It is with wealth of collections of the Soviet Railways that the history of the railway and the present-day Swiss railway lines in this country, its geography and tourist sights in along the railway

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Photos by Sergei ABAZA

## WOULD-BE STUDENTS IN THE CLASS

Even prior to graduation, nearly a thousand Leningrad lenth-formers became something very much like college students, as they passed preliminary exams in maths and literature at the Institute of Aviation Instrument Making. Now those getting good and excellent marks to the school exams, will face only a trial in Physics in August.

The aim of the experiments is to get to know prospective stu-

dents and find out just how seriously they have selected their future occupation. Talks with schoolchildren have convinced college teachers that they have a good idea of the engineering trade and are quite addicted to it.

Preliminary exams for lenth-formers will also be held in ship-building, mining, electrical engineering and other technical higher schools in Leningrad.

## Medical helio-centres

Two helio-centres for the treatment of adults and children have been set up in Alma-Ata, capital of Kazakhstan (a republic in the south of the USSR). Underlying them are systems of mirrors focusing sunlight.

These centres are used most willingly by children's doctors who have been provided with a reflector consisting of 200 small mirrors. It concentrates rays to a light spot that moves along the body of a little patient to ensure a medicinal warming up unattainable by other methods as it is depth.

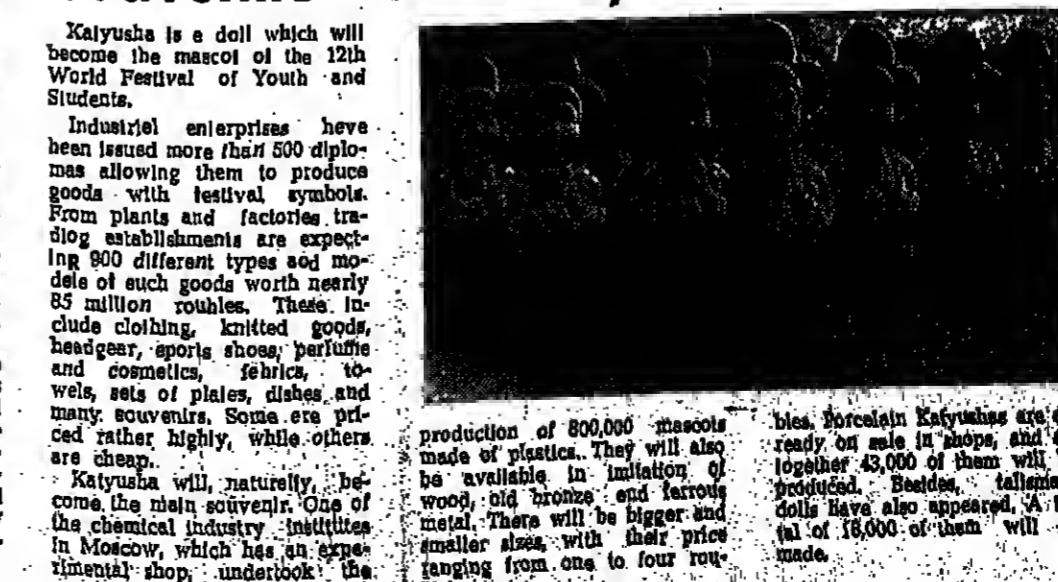
This new vehicle of the AN family is more economical and reliable. It is provided with unique navigation equipment particularly important to the extreme North.

## Arctic airliner

Chukotka, an area beyond the Polar Circle, is the present testing site for a new AN-74 aircraft designed to operate at high altitude.

This new vehicle of the AN family is more economical and reliable. It is provided with unique navigation equipment particularly important to the extreme North.

## Souvenirs for the youth forum



Kalyusha is a doll which will become the mascot of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students.

Industrial enterprises have been issued more than 500 diplomas allowing them to produce goods with festival symbols. From plants and factories trading establishments are expecting 900 different types and models of such goods worth nearly 85 million roubles. These include clothing, knitted goods, headgear, sports shoes, perfume and cosmetics, fabrics, towels, sets of plates, dishes and many souvenirs. Some are priced rather highly, while others are cheap.

Kalyusha will naturally become the main souvenir. One of the chemical industry institutes in Moscow, which has an experimental shop, undertook the

## VIEWPOINT

### World youth for solidarity, mutual understanding

Anti-Imperialist Centre will function in Moscow as part of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held this summer.

Alia PUKHTEYeva, a member of the Festival Soviet Preparatory Committee, describes the future Centre.

#### STRUCTURE

As part of the political programme of the Festival, the Anti-Imperialist Solidarity Centre will be so important a symbol, second only to the Centre for Peace and Disarmament. Judging by the statements made at the latest meeting of the International Preparatory Committee, and particularly speeches of representatives from developing countries, both Centres will supplement each other.

The Anti-Imperialist Solidarity Centre will begin its work at the Peoples Lumumba Friendship University on the second day after the inauguration of the Festival. At the Centre people from different countries would be able to have detailed discussions of the aims and tasks of anti-imperialist efforts of the '80s, its forms and experiences.

The main objectives will be examined at the live discussion groups of the forum arranged according to regions: Asia, Africa, Latin America, and for the Middle East, plus the role that will deal with the general problems of solidarity.

A number of issues will be tackled at four Round Tables. To be discussed are the place and role of youth organizations in the public life of newly-independent countries and the ways of overcoming inter-ethnic contradictions there.

As part of the programme of the Centre, meetings will be held with well-known fighters against colonialism, fascism, apartheid, and foreign imperialist intervention and invasions.

#### SOLIDARITY FUND

This Fund gives specific material assistance to the victims of the imperialist policy. One source of the Fund is Festival Solidarity Bazaar.

At previous Festivals, each of these Bazaars had its own form and specific tasks. In 1968 the Soviet Bazaar, for example, sold glazed tiles of which a grandiose panel was made on the spot. All the proceeds from the Bazaar went to Vietnamese children who suffered in the American war of aggression. In 1973 the proceeds from the Berlin Bazaar went into the building of a children's hospital in Hanoi, and what was earned during the Bazaar in 1976 was spent on books, toys, clothes, and medicines for children in Nicaragua.

It is the Festival's delegates who are also to decide on what to spend the money to be earned from the Moscow Bazaar.

#### CULTURAL PROGRAMME

During non-discussion hours the lecture halls and classrooms in Peoples Lumumba Friendship University will become concert halls.

Preparing to take part in the cultural programme of the Centre are many popular Soviet performers, artists, film makers, and amateur artistic companies in the University itself.

## ENTERTAINMENT

### PROFILES

# VIKTOR MEREZHKO

By his popularity Viktor Merezko is now at par with some film directors, which is not very typical of scriptwriters not split by public opinion. Wherein lies the secret of his popularity, taking into consideration that only seven years ago Merezko nearly left cinema for good.

Not satisfied with how the integrity of the world created by him was being destroyed, he left for the theatre, realizing at the same time that any director has the right to create his own world, sometimes ignoring the ideas of the scriptwriter and using only his plot.

His comeback to the cinema was rather soon because he won a scriptwriter by inclination and this form of creative work expressed most fully his essence as an author.

The favorite genre of Merezko the scriptwriter is tragicomedy. He has also written a semi-tragedy "Non-Typical Story" (produced by Gulyery Chukhrai) about a mother who was so afraid to lose her son in the war that she confined him for 20 years in the cellar of her own house. However, up to this day "Non-Typical Story" has remained a "non-typical" script on the list of his works.

The action of most tragicomedies produced after the script of Merezko takes place in villages, or with village residents who migrate to cities. Among them are "Who Crosses", "Nikolaev is Waiting for You" and "One Times One". Even in the film of Nikita Mikhalkov, "Relatives", where he seems to deal with city and "municipal" problems, the main character is an ordinary village woman, who came to a city to find out the life her daughter and granddaughter were leading. In Merezko's script devoted to the countryside, the characters, far from being idealized, exist as reality. Most of his characters are people who lost their roots and owing to the narrowness of their world outlook, failed or did not want to regain their roots. Sometimes they are funny, pitiful and even tragic and unhappy, though sometimes they do not realize this unhappiness. As an artist he is, naturally, worried about the deterioration of folk characters, migration from villages to towns, depriving rural way of life of its romantic side.

In the recent film, "Flying in Dreams and in



Life", directed by Roman Baleyev, Viktor Merezko passes over to more general problems inherent in man — the problem of choosing his place in life, unsuccessful personality and the reasons for his failure. His next script, "Applause, Applause", is wholly devoted to the life of an actress (played by popular film star Lyudmila Gurchenko), the life of an artist, an individual who overcame her own incompetence and failure. Therefore, now it is rather difficult to outline the theme of Merezko in cinema.

So, what is the secret of his success? Perhaps, the ability to grasp the painful problems of our time, which interest each of us in one way or another.

Vera ZHETLOVA

## TEN-YEAR-OLD AUTHOR

Nika Turbine, a ten-year-old schoolgirl of Yalta (the Crimea), has received an 8th-day present the education copy of a book with her own poems brought out by the Molodaya Gvardiya Publishers in Moscow.

Nika has been writing verses since the age of four. They are published out only by local but also central Soviet papers, some of them have been translated

into Italian and German.

It was well-known Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko who helped the young author prepare the anthology for publication.

As he wrote in the forward, the poems included in the book are a kind of pages of a poetic diary by a little girl who, when asleep, closes not only her eyes but "closes the day with eye lashes" and can "hear

the rain with flowers"; a girl who is already worried by very complicated problems: "But who am I? Wherein should I seek myself?"

The girl's popularity has not negatively affected her naturalness. She studies well, loves to play and laugh. She has many friends among her classmates.

Like other children Nika likes to read fairy tales. But on her table one also can see "Divina Commedia" by Dante and "Ezra" by Montaigne.

Works by Moscow artist Kirill Mordovin are displayed at the premises of the Russian Federation of Artists' Union.

Mordovin's paintings are profoundly philosophical: many of them are filled with wise satori, others bear the imprint of sad meditations.

His portraits, landscapes, odd still lifes are full of refined lyricism. They make one meditate on nature, life, the essence of existence and on the eternity of what is good. A close look at his works gives an understanding of how the artist conceived his ideas, which tally with the harmony in nature.

Mordovin's favorite genres are portraits and landscapes. Many of his earlier paintings are urban landscapes.

Old streets in Moscow are the memories of my childhood and adolescence, he says. The city became a tribute to my youth. With the passing of the years I tend to be excited by nature more than anything else. Perhaps, with age, we more often think about the surrounding world.

As for portraits I always paint people whom I know and like.

Kirill Mordovin was born to an artistic family. He had his first exhibition in 1942 at the



"My Country" by Kirill Mordovin

## HARMONY IN NATURE

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## INTERNATIONAL BALLET CONTEST

The 5th International Ballet Contest, scheduled for June 12-20 in Moscow will surpass all previous ones as to the number of participants — presently there are 120 entrants but the exact number will be known prior to the competition. The number of participating countries is also unprecedented — 26. Taking part for the first time in the contest will be dancers of China, Turkey and Colombia. The contest is held once in four years, beginning 1965.

The dancers will contest for 18 awards. There are changes in the age limits. Beginning this

year dancers above 25 will be accepted.

The Moscow contest is the world's first, said Yefimovich, chief choreographer. Bolshoi, who, as he says, will head the competition, will make it possible to see the development of classical dance today.

In other words, it will be

years of achievement in classical dance which defines his replica.

As a school for both young

losers,

Cellists prepare for world contest

The contest will be held this September in Moscow as part of the 23rd World Contest.

The programme is very

diverse, said a jury in the World Contest. It will include Bach, Brahms, Dohnanyi and others.

The entrants will be from

Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and others.

Among the partners of the Sovi

et Sowjetexport associa

tion are state and private comp

panies of many Western countries

which do not have

large reserves of hydrocarbons.

Between 1975 and 1980, Soviet

supplies of oil and its products

to the region amounted to 430

million tonnes, in 1981-83 — 263

million tonnes. According to

experts, early in the 80s the Sovi

et Union met almost 80 per

cent the import requirements of

CMEA countries in oil and its

products. The biggest importers

are the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The cost of oil exports is over 2,000 million

roubles to each of these coun

tries. Finland and France (about 2,000 million roubles).

For a long time the great

demand has been stimulating the

growth in Soviet oil exports. In

1983 the USSR exported 64.4

million tonnes of oil and its

products, in 1975 — more than

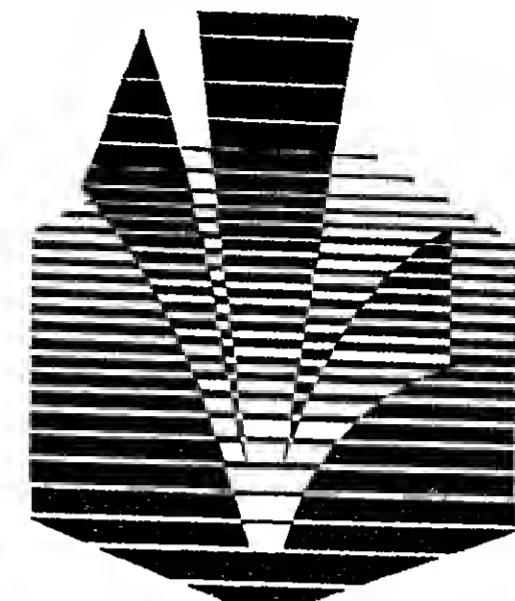
20 million tonnes. In 1980 ex

ports reached 160 million tonnes.

However, assessing the situation

## BUSINESS

### All-Union Foreign Trade Association TECHSNABEXPORT



At an exhibition to be mounted in Moscow by the International Production Association INTEHATOMINSTRUMENT on October 15 to 18, 1985, TECHSNABEXPORT will present:

— diagnostic instruments,  
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— analysers,  
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USSR MOSCOW

## Aeroflot, Japan Air Lines shorten distances

A joint Soviet-Japanese document on further cooperation between the USSR and Japan in air communications for the next three years has been signed in Moscow.

We are happy with the Trans-Siberian line, says Masudarisan, one of the Japan Air Lines (JAL) officials. It was opened in spring 1967. At first, JAL maintained flights jointly with Aeroflot by using chartered TU-114 air-liners. Since 1970 each party

has been flying its own planes. In April 1970, JAL introduced Boeing-747 jumbo jets on its Trans-Siberian route.

Apart from the three existing Boeing-447 weekly flights with landing at Moscow airport, the document signed in Moscow grants JAL four flights a week beginning 1986, and as from 1987 — five flights every week without landing in the Soviet Union.

## FROM INDIA TO THE USSR AND VICE VERSA

have a programme specially worked out for them. It includes meetings with members of the Soviet public and visits to Indian cities, colleges, universities and summer camps for the Soviet children. Indian tourists are particularly interested in two arts festivals — Moscow May Days and Travel Bureau mountain with this country are rather good, says Vyacheslav Shashkov, assistant director of the Asia and Africa Department of the Intourist organization.

The routes most popular among Indian tourists include Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tashkent and Sochi. Many prefer short stop-over tours for individual tourists, such as businessmen, travel to other countries via the USSR.

Soviet tourists mostly go to New Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore, Agra and Varanasi (Benares). Particularly popular are visits to the resort towns of Goa on the shore of the Arabian Sea and to Mahabaleshpuram on the Indian Ocean coast.

Development of contacts between Intourist and the Indian firms is actively promoted by the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society. Tours from the Indian side to museums and theatres and sightseeing tours, they also

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## WEATHER

June 4-7

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy weather with clear spells, short rains locally. NW and W wind, 5-10 mps. On June 4, at 5 a.m. and 5 p.m., on 5 and 7, 5 p.m.; on 6, at 2 p.m.

The Burevestnik, Sverdlovsk, Trud, Usozhal and other sports clubs are taking part. Hippodrome (22 Bolshaya St.), 5, 7 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

July Prospekt), 6, 6 — Moscow championship. 0 p.m. (both days).

RACING

Bilash Sports Complex (33 Bilaevsky Prospekt), 4-7 — All-Union championship of the trade union sports clubs. On June 4, at 5 a.m. and 5 p.m., on 5 and 7, 5 p.m.; on 6, at 2 p.m.

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TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 4 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.

Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.

Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre.

Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00.

7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 45 kopeks.

## State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations as of June 1, 1985

French franc 100 13.40

French mark 100 9.18

FRG mark (Deutsche mark) 100 27.97

Indian rupee 100 6.99

Italian lira 10,000 4.38

Japanese yen 1,000 3.41